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The First Meeting of the Investigation Committee concerning establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry and eight other items.

Meeting held on 9 October 1942 (Friday) at  
Privy Council Office

Attendance:

President of Privy Council

HARA

Chief of Investigation Committee,  
Vice-president of Privy Council

SUZUKI

Members of Investigation Committee:

Councillor

ISEII

Councillor

MIRAMI

Councillor

USHIO

Councillor

FUTAKAMI

Councillor

OBATA

Councillor

TAKEGOE

Councillor

MITSUCHI

Councillor

IZAWA

Councillor

IKEDA

Councillor

MIRAMI

State Ministers:

Prime Minister concurrently War Minister

TOJO

Agriculture and Forestry Minister

concurrently Overseas Affairs Minister

ITO

Home Minister

YUZAWA

Foreign Minister

TANI

Exponents:

Chief Secretary of Cabinet

HOSHINO

Chief of Legislative Bureau

MORIYAMA

Counsellor of Legislative Bureau

IRIE

Counsellor of Legislative Bureau

USUI

President of Planning Board

SUZUKI

Chief of 1st Section, Planning Board

AMINAGA

Vice-chief, Manchurian Affairs Bureau

TEKUCHI

Chief Secretary

HORIE

Secretary

MOROHASHI

Secretary

TAKATSUJI

(Meeting

(Meeting called to order 1:30 P.M.)

Chief of Investigation Committee calls meeting to order.

Premier Tojo made an outline explanation regarding the purport and the contents of the draft.

Committee Member ISHII inquired that;

(1) The establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry will excite suspicion as though Japan will consider the hitherto friendly countries in the East Asia Sphere as Japan's colonies. It may lead to such that both material and spiritual cooperation cannot be expected. Consequently, would the enemy countries not take advantage of this and would it not cause concern in bringing about an unfavourable effect in the attitude of India? Would it not be better to establish a combined organization of East Asia countries than risk such disadvantages?

To this inquiry, Premier Tojo replied;

"In order to achieve victory, which is an absolute necessity for Japan, the combined fighting power of East Asia must be strengthened. However, the various organs of Japan in the Co-prosperity Sphere at present are confusedly set up and find difficulty in maintaining unified and active measures. Therefore, it is desired to establish a ministry and to appoint a responsible minister, thereby establishing an appropriate national policy in achieving the aforementioned aims, and to be sure of a swift and decisive execution of this policy. Moreover, Japan has already openly declared to the world the construction of Greater East Asia, so there is no need of restraint in using the term 'Greater East Asia Ministry' at this time. It is preferable to use this term voluntarily. In regard to the effect it may have toward foreign countries, the countries within the Co-prosperity Sphere all have ties with Japan and since after all, the object of this draft is to plan for the benefit of the Co-prosperity Sphere, this misunderstanding will be solved. In regard to other third countries, it is sufficient if counteracted with propaganda and therefore, will not be grounds to hesitate on this plan. In regard to the attitude of India, no reaction is noticed. The East Asia Combined Organization Proposal will be studied hereafter as a political problem and has no relation to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry." . . . . .

Committee Member Minami (Hiroshi) inquired:

(2) In treating the independent countries within the Greater East Asia Sphere as mandates of Japan or as occupied territories, the question

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was asked whether this would not be the cause of uneasiness of these countries and the cause of alienation of the people.

Premier Tojo replied that this draft, from the viewpoint of achieving victory, is intended to establish an organization for the construction of Greater East Asia. In its operation, close attention should be paid in regard to the alienation of the relative countries.

(3) The question of the extent of pure diplomacy and of the relation between the Greater East Asia Minister and Foreign Minister when concluding a treaty was brought up.

Premier Tojo replied that the exchange of diplomats and consuls with countries in the Greater East Asia Sphere and other matters concerning international formalities, the signing of international treaties between Japan and these foreign countries, official negotiation in regard to these treaties, are examples which show the extent of pure diplomacy. This scope will be decided at the Cabinet Meeting.

In regard to the treaty proposal, Chief of Legislative Bureau Moriyama replied, that the respective administrations which are in charge of the contents will participate in its discussion and will become a concrete plan through the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Office and then transmitted to the Cabinet. The relation between the Greater East Asia Minister and the Foreign Minister in the sphere of this administrative business is similar to the relation between the Agriculture and Forestry Minister and the Foreign Minister in the hitherto fishery treaties. Furthermore, the authority to conclude a treaty belongs to the sovereign authority of the Emperor and although the authority of signing the treaty is invested in the delegate plenipotentiary, in the approval of the treaty draft beforehand and in the ratification of the treaty afterwards, the Greater East Asia Minister and Foreign Minister as well as the other State Ministers, are equally charged with the duty of assisting. . . . .

The Second Meeting of the Investigation Committee Concerning the  
Establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry and Eight Other Items.

Meeting held on 12 October 1942 (Monday) at Privy Council Office.

Attendances:

President of Privy Council	HARA
Chief of Investigation Committee, Vice President of Privy Council	SUZUKI

Members of Investigation Committee:

Councillor	ISHII
Councillor	MINAMI (Hiroshi)
Councillor	USHIO
Councillor	FUTAGAMI
Councillor	OBATA
Councillor	TAKE OSHI
Councillor	MITSUUCHI
Councillor	I IWA
Councillor	IKEDA
Councillor	MINAMI (Jiro)

State Ministers:

Premier concurrently War Minister	TOJO
Agriculture and Forestry Minister concurrently Overseas Affairs Minister	INO
Home Minister	YUAWA
Foreign Minister	TANI

Exponents:

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet	HOSHINO
Chief of Legislative Bureau	MORIYAMA
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau	IRIYE
" " "	SATO
" " "	MIYAUCHI
" " "	AKAKI
President of the Planning Board	SUZUKI
Chief of 1st Section, Planning Board	AKINAGA
Vice-Chief of Manchurian Affairs Bureau	TAKEUCHI
Chief Secretary	MORIYE
Secretary	MOROHASHI
Secretary	WAKATSUJI

(Meeting Called to Order 10:00 A.M.)

Chief of Investigation Committee SUZUKI calls meeting to order.

From Committee Member USHIO:

(1) He asked whether it was not necessary to have a powerful liaison organ between the Greater East Asia Minister and the Ministers of the other offices, besides the Liaison Committee. Prime Minister TOJO replied that since war guidance is a problem of the entire state the Government and the Supreme Command have already set up a liaison conference and is now deciding the basic policy. Foreign Minister TANI stated that, in regard to the relations between the Foreign Office and the Greater East Asia Ministry, there is a direct mutual exchange of important foreign information, and besides, with the shifting of personnels, and etc., practical liaison will be effected. . . .

(2) He queried into the relations of the Greater East Asia Ministry with the administration of the Southern occupied zone, and stating in effect that it would be better to have administration in occupied zones in the interim replaced immediately by a permanent Greater East Asia Administration and thereby create a fait accompli. In reply to his query made to the views of the Government authorities, Prime Minister TOJO stated that the Southern Occupied Areas are now under military administration and, therefore, the authority of the Greater East Asia Ministry is excluded; but eventually full preparations will be made providing for the time when the /T.N. Southern Occupied Areas/ detaches itself from military administration onto civil administration. Furthermore, the military itself is desirous of having the military administration in the Southern Occupied Areas be speedily replaced by civil administration; and even now designs are being made to have the Inspector-General and the Inspectors of the Military Administration gradually replaced by Civil Service Officials.

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(5) He inquired as to the scope of the Greater East Asia Sphere. Prime Minister TOJO replied that it will include the KWANTUNG PROVINCE, SOUTH SEA ISLAND GROUP, MANCHURIA, CHINA, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, and the newly occupied areas brought about by the Greater East Asia War. Consequently, with the increase of occupied areas, its sphere will be enlarged; thus each gave their reply.

Then following from Committee Member FUTABAMI:

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(Recess from 12.10 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.)



(3) He queried as to the purport in specially providing a provision (Article No. 19) for concert and cooperation in the Greater East Asia Ministry legislation. Chief of Legislation Bureau MORIYAMA replied that although the military administration zones within the Greater East Asia Sphere should, as a matter of fact, be dropped from the supervision of the Greater East Asia Minister, it was specially decided to have the Greater East Asia Ministry handle matters connected with administration of occupied zone in order that fruits be borne of unified war and administrative policies and also, in preparation for the time these areas will become free of military administration.

(4) He queried on the matter regarding the appointment of Commissioned officers on active service to civil service posts in the Greater East Asia Ministry as stipulated in the separate plan, and the reason for having superb commissioned officers to handle civil service matters in time of war. Prime Minister TOJO replied that since military administration is now effected in Southern Occupied Areas and that in view of the fact that the actual state of affairs in CHINA also require serious views in the maintenance of public security, it necessitates the civil service officials of the Greater East Asia Ministry to have thorough knowledge and experience in regard to the Army and Navy.

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From Committee Member OBITA:

He asked whether there is any fear in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry causing injury to the prestige of independent nations in the Greater East Asia ~~Ministry~~, and eventually causing weakening in the mental and material cooperation as requested by our Empire; and on the other hand, availing enemy powers to commit malevolent propagandas. Premier TOJO replied that military operations during the early stages of the Greater East Asia War have, as a whole, made favourable progress and nearly all the strategical key points in East Asia have been occupied. But the question of vital importance at present is in the construction of a Greater East Asia with these points as its foundation. The future operations of enemy countries will be a demonstration of their materialistic power in the highest degree and, counter-attacks will be made by them from footholds now remaining in their hands. It could be deemed that the aspect of war, hereafter, shall display a much intensified situation. Therefore, it is urgently necessary that plans be made for the construction of Greater East Asia by a single effort at this moment, utilizing the advantage, when the enemies have not yet begun their counter-attacks; and thus provide for the winning of victory which is the first requisite today. For this matter, adjustment for the necessary organization shall be made with this plan. Furthermore, the influence affecting a third power belongs to the problem of secondary significance and does not become a reason for hesitating the construction of the Greater East Asia. Suppose it did give rise to misunderstanding among the various countries in the East Asia Sphere, a proper employment of the new organization would, eventually, give understanding to the various countries in the East Asia Sphere that the construction of East Asia would be to their own advantage.

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(3) The nations of the world will be divided into two groups; of which the state affairs of one group will be handled not by the Foreign Office but by the Greater East Asia Ministry. The question was asked whether there would not be consternation that the countries under this category would treat Japan as a colonization ministry.

Foreign Minister TANI replied that Japan has special diplomatic relations with the various independent countries in the Greater East Asia Sphere. Since internal guidance of their diplomacy is also being conducted, there is no need of apprehension. It is similar to the special agreement existing between French Indo-China and France. Since France respects the intentions of Japan regarding French Indo-China, actually it is impossible to believe that French Indo-China will deal with Japan as a colonization ministry. On the part of Japan, the French ambassador has conferred with the Foreign Minister concerning the local problems of French Indo-China, but no objections were made. Replies to this effect were respectively made.

Committee Member MIEGOE stated that when Japan holds East Asia in its power as in the present, there is no necessity in establishing the Greater East Asia Ministry which will only help to raise a problem. Furthermore, in order to make the Southern Occupied Areas constructive, it is better to change the military government immediately to civil government.

In asking the opinions of the respective authorities, Premier TOJO replied that since determining the essence for the construction of East Asia and conceiving a unified policy are pressing necessities of the moment, the unification of various organs to arrange for a new organization requires immediate attention. Regarding the question of changing the military government to civil government, the reply was that it will be immediately carried out, even before the war is concluded, when peace and order is established and when the situation is normal.

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The Third Meeting of the Investigation Committee regarding  
Establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry and Eight  
Other Items.

Meeting held on 14 October 1942 (Wednesday) at Privy Council Office.

Attendance:

President of Privy Council	HARA
Chief of Investigation Committee	
Vice-President of Privy Council	SUZUKI

Committee Members

Councillor	ISHII
Councillor	MIYAMOTO (Kiroshi)
Councillor	FUTABAI
Councillor	OGURA
Councillor	SAITOH
Councillor	KITSUKI
Councillor	IZAWA
Councillor	INABA
Councillor	MIYAMOTO (Jiro)

State Ministers:

Prime Minister concurrently	
War Minister	TOJO
Agriculture and Forestry Minister	
concurrently Oversea Affairs	
Minister	INO
Home Minister	YUZAWA
Foreign Minister	TANI

Exponents:

Chief Secretary of Cabinet	HOSHINO
Chief of Legislative Bureau	MORIMOTO
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau	IRIE
" "	SATO
" "	MIYAMOTO
President of Planning Board	SUZUKI
Secretary of Planning Board	KAWASHI
Vice-Chief of Manchurian	
Affairs Bureau	TSUTSUMI
Chief Secretary	HOSHINO
Secretary	MORIMOTO
Secretary	TSUTSUMI

(Meeting called to order 10:00 AM)

Chief of Committee SUZUKI calls meeting  
to order.



Committee Member IZAWA asked: \*\*\*\*

(2) Committee IZAWA pointed out the fact that in Formosa, only few native Formosans were being appointed as government and municipal officials. He then asked how can one expect to assimilate the different peoples of the Greater East Asia Sphere in order to bring about the sound establishment of Greater East Asia when even in quasi-homeland TOJOKSA, such discrimination exists.

TOJO replied that the establishment of Greater East Asia is based on the spirit of HATTO ITO (T. I. Gathering the eight corners of the world under one roof) and that it would not be difficult to assimilate even the different peoples if dealt with this spirit. /TOJO continued/ that subjects or territories should not purposely be excluded from being appointed as government and municipal officials and that it should gradually be reformed in accordance with the aforementioned spirit.

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The Fourth Meeting of the Investigation Committee concerning the Establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry and eight other items.

Meeting held on 15 October 1942 (Thursday) at Privy Council Office.

Attendance:

President of the Privy Council HARA  
Chief of the Investigation Committee, Vice-President of the Privy Council SUZUKI

Committee Members:

Councillor ISHII  
Councillor MINAMI (Hiroshi)  
Councillor USHIO  
Councillor FUTAGAMI  
Councillor OOTA  
Councillor TAKEGOSHI  
Councillor HITSUCHI  
Councillor IZAWA  
Councillor IKEDA  
Councillor MINAMI (Jiro)

Ministers of State:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry,  
concurrently Minister of Overseas Affairs INO  
Ward Minister YUZAWA  
Foreign Minister TANI

Exponents:

Chief of the Legislative Bureau HORIYAMA  
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau SATO  
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau IYAGUCHI  
President of the Planning Board SUZUKI  
Secretary of the Planning Board WYASHI  
Vice-Chief of Manchurian Affairs Bureau TAKEUCHI  
Chief of the Economic Section, China Affairs Bureau USAMI  
Chief of the Treaty Bureau, Foreign Affairs Ministry MATSUMOTO  
Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry KADOWAKI  
Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs UEDA  
Chief of Colonial Bureau, Ministry of Overseas Affairs IWAYOSHI  
Chief of the Superintendent Bureau, Ministry of Overseas Affairs NAKANO  
Chief of the Industrial Bureau, Ministry of Overseas Affairs TAKEUCHI  
Secretary of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs KAMAMOTO  
Chief Secretary MORIE  
Secretary MOROHASHI  
Secretary TAKATSUJI

Doc. No. 1086

(Meeting called to order 1:30 p.m.)

SUZUKI, Chairman of the Committee, called the meeting to order. Matters concerning the establishment of Greater East Asia Ministry and the revision of some general rules of other ministries were presented before the Committee.

MORIYAMA, Chief of the Legislation Bureau, roughly explained the aforementioned two subjects.

Committee Member MINAMI (Hiroshi) inquired: Are there any intentions to change the name of Greater East Asia Ministry? Since the distinction between customary diplomacy and extranormal diplomacy is vague, is it not preferable to consider the relations with other countries and not use the word customary diplomacy officially but to dispose of it in actual practice?

Minister of State SUZUKI replied that he considered the name Greater East Asia Ministry proper because the name bespoke straightforwardly the consistency of establishing Greater East Asia and that he had no intention to change it. Chief of Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA added that since the jurisdiction of the Greater East Asia Minister consisted in the performance of administration duties in various fields, it would not be proper to exclude customary diplomacy in practice.

(2) /Committee Member MINAMI (Hiroshi)/inquired why was it necessary to have the Greater East Asia Minister supervise the extranormal diplomacy with countries within the Greater East Asia region.

Chief of Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA replied that countries in the Greater East Asia Sphere are mutually in a family relationship. Therefore, the diplomacy between those countries and the diplomacy between other independent countries differ in character markedly. Moreover, since there is an intimate and inseparable relationship between foreign policies and /extranormal diplomacy/ in the Greater East Asia area, it was decided to leave the Greater East Asia Minister take charge. . . . .

Committee Member FUTAKAMI (1) asked whether India and Australia would be included within the sphere of territorial jurisdiction of the Greater East Asia Ministry.

MORIYAMA, Chief of the Legislation Bureau replied that they were not included, at present, within the sphere of Greater East Asia. MATSUOTO, Chief of the Treaty Bureau, Foreign Affairs Ministry, answered that the so-called Greater East Asia in the Tripartite Pact did not include them at the time of its conclusion. . . . .

The Fifth Meeting of the Investigation Committee  
Concerning the Establishment of the Greater East  
Asia Ministry and Eight Other Items.

The meeting was held at the Privy Council office  
on 19 October (Monday), 1942.

Attendance:

President of the Privy Council HARA  
Chief of the Investigation Committee SUZUKI  
Members of the Investigation Committee  
Councillor ISHII  
" MINAMI (HIROSHI)  
" USHIO  
" FUTAGAMI  
" OBATA  
" TAKEGOSHI  
" MITSUCHI  
" IZAWA  
" IREDA  
" MINAMI (Jiro)

State Ministers:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and con-  
currently Minister of Overseas Affairs INO  
Minister of Home Affairs UZAWA  
Minister of Foreign Affairs TANI

Exponents

Director of the Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA  
Advisor to the Legislative Bureau SATO  
Advisor to the Legislative Bureau MIYAUCHI  
Secretary of the Planning Board HAYASHI  
Vice-Chief of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau TAKEUCHI  
Chief of the Economic Section, China Affairs  
USAMI  
Chief of the Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office MATSUMOTO  
Secretary of Foreign Office KADOMAKI  
Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs Ministry UEBA  
Chief of the Colonial Bureau, Overseas Affairs  
Ministry IMAYOSHI  
Secretary of Overseas Affairs Ministry KAWAMOTO  
Chief Secretary of the Cabinet HORIE  
Secretary MOROHASHI  
Secretary TAKATSUJI

(Meeting convenes at 10:10 A.M.)

Chairman SUZUKI announced opening of the Meeting.

Committee member FUTAGAMI stated: (1) The overseas organs of the Greater East Asia Ministry are officially under the command of the Foreign Minister concerning ~~these~~ *matters* of customary diplomacy; and under the command of the Greater East Asia Minister on those of extranormal diplomacy. Furthermore, since the distinction between customary and extranormal diplomacy is not clear, they /overseas organs/ receive orders separately from the both ministers of the central government on the same issue. He asked whether or not there is fear of this giving cause to bewilderment so that they would not be able to act properly. Foreign Minister TANI replied that the relations of our Empire with the countries in the Greater East Asia sphere are somewhat the relations between relatives and it is the ideal of our Empire to have this further strengthened and developed into the relations of a single large family, and that during this period it could be eventually led to a point where diplomacy would not be needed any more. But at the present stage, due to need for respect of dignity and the exchange of documents, it is necessary that customary diplomacy be continued. Within this extent will the overseas organs come under the superintendence of the Foreign Minister.

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(1) Committee member MITSUCHI asked the reason why it was inappropriate to have extranormal diplomacy come under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office, and customary diplomacy under the Greater East Asia Ministry, respectively, in regard to our foreign relations with the independent countries in the Greater East Asia Sphere.

Foreign Minister TANI and the Chief of the Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA replied that the Greater East Asia Ministry, after all, assumes charge of affairs of the establishment of the Greater East Asia, and since its contents cover the various fields in politics, economy and culture, extending over the whole area of Greater East Asia, it is necessary to have all the various items of diplomatic policy toward independent nations in the Co-Prosp erity Sphere be charged to the care of Greater East Asia Ministry. Moreover, it would be appropriate to have international courtesies and conclusion of international treaties, etc., which are customary diplomacy, be charged to the care of the Foreign Ministry.

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(II) Chairman HARA inquired as to the jurisdiction of negotiating duties concerned with matters of Greater East Asia with third power countries outside the sphere of Greater East Asia, for instance, with GERMANY and ITALY.

Foreign Minister TANI and the Chief of the Legislative Bureau, MORIYAMA replied that, even matters concerning the Greater East Asia Sphere may, if it concerns negotiations with third power countries outside the Greater East Asia Sphere, be properly construed that it will be under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office. Moreover, this shall be clearly settled by Cabinet decision.

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The Sixth Meeting of the Investigation Committee for the Establishment of Greater East Asia Ministry and Eight other Items.

Meeting held on 20 October 1942 (Tuesday)  
at the office of the Privy Council

## Attendance:

President of Privy Council	FATA
Chairman of Committee	
Vice President of Privy Council	SUZUKI
Committee Members	
Councillor	ISHII
Councillor	MIYAMA (Hiroshi)
Councillor	USHIO
Councillor	FUTATANI
Councillor	OBATA
Councillor	TATEGOSHI
Councillor	MITSUCHI
Councillor	IZAWA
Councillor	IKEDA
COY GILSON	MIYAMA (Jiro)
State Ministers	
Agriculture and Forestry Minister and concurrently Overseas Affairs Minister	INO
Navy Minister	SHIMADA
Home Affairs Minister	YUZAWA
Foreign Affairs Minister	TANI
Exponents	
Chief of Legislative Bureau	MORIYAMA
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau	SATO
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau	MIYAGUCHI
Chief of Economic Section	
China Affairs Bureau	USAMI
Chief of Treaty Bureau, Foreign Affairs Ministry	MATSUMOTO
Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ministry	KADOMATI
Chief of Naval Affairs, Navy Ministry	OKA
Vice Minister of Overseas Affairs Ministry	UTERA
Chief of Colonial Bureau, Overseas Affairs Ministry	IMAYOSHI
Chief of Superintendence Bureau, Overseas Affairs Ministry	NAKANO
Chief of Industrial Bureau, Overseas Affairs Ministry	TAKETUCHI
Secretary of Overseas Affairs Ministry	KANAMOTO
Administrative official of Overseas Affairs Ministry	IIJIMA
Chief Secretary	MORIE
Secretary of Cabinet	MOROHASHI
"	TAKATSUJI

(Meeting called to order 1:30 PM)

Chairman SUZUKI calls meeting to order. Committee Member

MITSUCHI questioned:\*\*\*\*\*

(2) In the Southern occupied territories, <sup>over</sup> what military-government-administered areas will the Navy take charge? Is there any intention of changing the military government to civil administration before the war ends?

Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau OKA replied that the area in charge of the Navy are principally BONIN, CHAGOS and NEW GUINEA including SULA ISLES and DUTCH TIMOR.

Navy Minister SHIMADA answered that in consideration of the tendency of public opinion, and the original duty of the armed forces, the military government shall be changed to civil administration as soon as the situations permit.

The 7th Committee Meeting of the Investigating Committee Concerning Establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry and Eight Other Items.

Meeting held on 20 October 1942 (Tuesday) at the Privy Council Office.

Attendance:

President of the Privy Council HARA  
Chief of Investigation Committee, Vice-president of the Privy Council SUZUKI

Members of Investigation Committee:

Councillor ISHII  
Councillor (Hiroshi) MINAMI  
Councillor USHIO  
Councillor FUTAGAMI  
Councillor OBATA  
Councillor TATEGOSHI  
Councillor MITSUCHI  
Councillor IZAWA  
Councillor IKEDA  
Councillor (Jiro) MINAMI

Ministers of State:

Agriculture and Forestry Minister concurrently with the Overseas Affairs Minister	INO
Navy Minister	SHENADA
Home Affairs Minister	YUZAWA
Foreign Affairs Minister	TANI

Exponents:

Chief of Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA  
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau SITO  
Counsellor of Legislative Bureau MIYAUCHI  
Chief of Treaty Bureau, Foreign Affairs Ministry MATSUMOTO  
Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ministry KADOMAKI  
Chief of Naval Affairs, Navy Ministry OKA

## Exponents (Cont'd):

Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs Ministry UEBA  
Chief of Colonial Bureau, Overseas Affairs Ministry IWAYOSHI  
Chief of Superintendence Bureau, Overseas  
Affairs Ministry NAKANO  
Chief of Industrial Bureau, Overseas Affairs  
Ministry TAKEUCHI  
Secretary of Overseas Affairs Ministry KIMAYOTO  
Administrative Official, Overseas Affairs Ministry IIJIMA  
Chief of Economic Section, China Affairs Bureau USAMI  
Chief Secretary HORIE  
Secretary MOROHASHI  
Secretary TAKITSUJI

(Meeting called to order at 10:05 a.m.) Chief of Investigation Committee SUZUKI announced that the meeting was called to order. In view of the matters which had been questioned in the past in this committee in regards to the draft of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry, since it seems that each member of the committee entertains the strong opinion that the draft should be revised but on the other hand the government desired the immediate execution of this draft, SUZUKI said that it would be better to immediately report to the government of the existence of such opinions and request for its consideration, and asked that each member of the committee express his views. Committee member ISHII, saying that the draft cast unreasonable suspicion on our allied countries and other friendly countries, proposed the following revisions:

1. That the name "Greater East Asia Ministry" be changed.
2. That diplomacy be left under the complete control of the Foreign Ministry as before.

To the above-mentioned proposals, especially to the second point, Committee members MINAMI (Hiroshi), OBATA, and TAKEKOSHI each expressed his respective approval.

Committee member IZAWA stated that he was anxious about the political situation which might arise in case of an opposition to the draft, and for that reason, stated that he would reserve his approval or disapproval.

Both committee members ISHII and OBATA expressed the view that the Privy Counsellors must, as a duty, express their beliefs without reservations according to the dictates of their consciences in replying to the Imperial Inquiry and that after considering the

trend of the political situation, they must not retreat from their beliefs.

Committee member WITSUCHI said that since the government and the Privy Council have a common desire, it would be desirable if the President of the Privy Council and the Chief of the Committee should informally report the tendency of the Investigation Committee to the Prime Minister and request his consideration.

In response to this, Committee member FUTAGAMI stated that the best policy would be to deal with the government after the opinions of the committee had been unified.

Committee Chief SUZUKI stated to the effect that this draft is not based upon the rules of righteousness but on the rules of might, and for the reason that it would be unsatisfactory as a far-sighted national plan, if there is unity of opinion in the committee, he could assume the responsibility of the negotiations and in all frankness, endeavor to have the government listen to this, but if there is lack of complete unity in the committee, it would be difficult to accept this responsibility.

In connection with this, Committee members ISHII, USHIO, and IKEDA said to the effect that even though there was a lack of unity in the committee, it would be advisable to have the Committee Chief take the trouble of negotiating with the government and requesting its consideration if there existed a majority opinion. To this, Committee member IZAWA concurred.

(Recess from 12:00 noon to 1:05 p.m.)

Committee Chief SUZUKI, in response to the request of each Committee member, stated to the effect that he would assume the responsibilities of the negotiations since there is the approval of each committee member in regards to negotiating with the government. He announced the adjournment of the session.

(Meeting adjourned at 1:20 p.m.)

The 8th Meeting of the Investigating Committee  
Concerning Establishment of the Greater East Asia  
Ministry and Eight Other Items.

Meeting held on ~~3~~ Oct. 1942 (Wednesday) at Privy Council Office.

Attendance:

President of the Privy Council HARA

Chief of Investigation Committee, Vice-President of the  
Privy Council SUZUKI

Committee members:

Councillor ISHII  
Councillor MINAMI (Hiroshi)  
Councillor USHIO  
Councillor FUTAKAMI  
Councillor OBATA  
Councillor TAKEGOE  
Councillor MITSUCHI  
Councillor IZAWA  
Councillor IKEDA  
Councillor MINAMI (Jiro)

Ministers of State:

Prime Minister concurrently War Minister TOJO  
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry con-  
currently Minister of Overseas Affairs INO  
Home Minister YUZAWA

Exponents:

Chief of Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA  
Counselor of Legislative Bureau SATO  
Counselor of Legislative Bureau IRIE  
Secretary of the Board of Planning HAYASHI  
Vice-Minister of Home Affairs YAMAZAKI  
Secretary of the Home Ministry IRIE  
Chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs SATO  
Chief of the Bureau of Naval Affairs OKA  
Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs UEBA  
Chief of Bureau of Superintendence,  
Ministry of Overseas Affairs NAKANO  
Chief of the Industrial Bureau, Ministry  
of Overseas Affairs TAKEUCHI



Secretary of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs  
KAWAMOTO

Secretary to the Korean Government-General USUI

Secretary to the Formosan Government-General HONDA

Chief Secretary HORIE

Secretary MOROHASHI

Secretary TAKATSUJI

(Meeting called to order at 10:35 a.m.)

. . . . .

Committee member, MINAMI (Hiroshi), requested an explanation of the purport of Art. 19 of the Establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry.

Chief of the Legislative Bureau, MORIYAMA, explained that the administration of the occupied territories in the south is at present conducted according to the prerogative of the Supreme Command, and, therefore, lies beyond the scope of the Greater East Asia Ministry. However, in substance the military administration falls under matters of state, and at present various matters, such as the laying of plans, actually come under organs of state in many cases. This Article was inserted in order to provide that the disposal of such cases would be the responsibility of the Greater East Asia Ministry. "SAKUO" /T.N. Concert/ means compliance with the wishes of the army, while "KYORYOKU" /T.N. Cooperation/ means non-interference in military administration.

. . . . .

Chairman SUZUKI proceeded to give an account of his interview with Prime Minister TOJO concerning the negotiations for the amendment of the original proposal agreed upon at the previous Committee meeting. He said that the Prime Minister was firmly determined to adhere to the original proposal, and could under no circumstances agree to the amendment, and that the Committee, therefore, had no choice but to express its views frankly when reporting the results of the investigation. All committeemen expressed thanks to the chairman and decided to drop the problem.

. . . . .

Doc 1086

EXHIBIT NO. ~~687~~ 687

NO 1

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

臺灣省教育廳  
中華民國三十七年一月九日(金曜日)本廳奉  
令開會  
出席

臺灣省會長 原 議長  
臺灣省會長 鈴木副議長  
臺灣省會長

石井 顧問官  
潮南 顧問官  
二上 顧問官  
越前 顧問官  
三土 顧問官  
津澤 顧問官  
池田 顧問官  
南 顧問官

國務大臣

東條 閣議總理大臣  
井野 農林大臣  
湯 外務大臣  
小 物 大臣

臺灣省教育廳長

Doc 1046

[illegible]

江蘇省立圖書館藏

第一單元 (一)

1891-1892

謝律立床趣

12-11-1964

(一)大連重慶、新設東亞國內使前、與國對  
此二重要地視スルガ如キ然ラシ生ゼニ其物心  
而西島ヲ得サニ五ルヲ其結果、敵  
國領土トナリテ印度洋何事ナク好  
ムコトナリ、果フル處ナキ、明カニ不利益ノ旨  
金蘭國、所入船體ヲ設クル可ナ  
計東亞之經濟大要アリ吾國編  
纂者齊爾ニ云フ大連重慶、餘  
下、然レ東亞東亞國內ニ於

22

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[illegible]

(四) 外交大臣、大權を以て之を輔弼。責任外交大臣  
在り然るに大権を依りて外交外交外交外交外交  
臣の輔弼は如何なる如く其間於ては憲法上疑  
義如何と云ふ森山法制局長官より外交大権、輔  
弼國務大臣、全員の信用も外交大臣の施策に従  
行機密行政各部官制を定む即ち官制を以  
て大権を握りて於ける純外交、外務大臣統外交  
以外外交、大権を握りて主官として進行行政施行  
擔當者たる外交に止まり輔弼範圍を限る非  
ざるが點を各辯あり

「(弘)香眞」

340

「南(弘)金(剛)」









NO 6

Doc / 086

本當局說明ニ依リ其誤解ヲ一掃シ獨國ニ對  
シ之解釋ヲ表明スルニ由  
(四) 内外地ニ對シテ趣旨ニ同シ本國ノ統治者及本國ノ影響  
力ヲ擴張スルニ際シ閣下總理大臣及閣下國務大臣ヨ  
リ内外地ニ對シテ視同仁ニ行ハルベシ副々歷代總  
督盡クニ依リ外地ニ對シテ内地ナルノ實体ヲ具ヘタルト  
帝國全領域ニ對シテ密ニ本國ノ世界ニ雄飛スル能  
力ヲ發揮スルニ由リト鑑ミ茲ニ之ヲ定メヤトスルモ其力  
綱要ヲ總括シ地位ニ對シテ慎重ナル配慮ヲ為シ總令行政亦從來  
通りトシ其政ニ其統治ニ影響ヲ及ボスル如キコトナラハキ  
莫ク其誤解ヲ一掃シ  
右終ニ會員長官ヨリ之ニ由リテ開會ニ由リ  
(五) 總理大臣及閣下總理大臣ヨリ

No 7

Doc 1086

大東亞省官制外件第三回審査委員會

昭和十七年十月十三日(月曜日)本院七初所  
於開會

本席者

審査委員長 原 議 長

審査委員 鈴木 副議長

石井 顧問官

南 弘 顧問官

潮 顧問官

二上 顧問官

小幡 顧問官

竹越 顧問官

三土 顧問官

伴澤 顧問官

池田 顧問官

南 次 顧問官

國務大臣

東條 首相

井野 外務大臣

湯澤 陸軍大臣

外務大臣

Doc 1088

No 8

説明員

星野内閣書記官長  
 森山法制局長官  
 入江法制局参事官  
 佐藤法制局参事官  
 宮内法制局参事官  
 荒木法制局参事官  
 鈴木企画院總裁  
 秋永企画院第一部長  
 内對酒事務局長

堀江書記官長  
 諸橋書記官  
 高辻書記官

(午前十時開會)

鈴木分員長開會宣言  
 分員司

(一)大東亞大連土他各省大連土同業聯合會  
 外亞細亞土他各省大連土同業聯合會  
 條內閣總理大臣ヨリ我々指導國家會  
 問題ニ于既ニ政府及院部聯絡會議  
 設テ其基本方策ニ及テ之官本外務  
 大臣ヨリ終極自大東亞省關係ニ付、海外

Doc 10A6

No 9

主要之情報之直接相互交換其他人事  
交流等亦在實際上聯絡之為旨

(二)大東亞省南方占領地行政上關係、臨時  
應急占領地行政、連之恒常的大東亞、以三  
移、以、既長事、成、可トト、當局、  
所見、求、タ、ル、計、案、條、內、閣、總、理、大、臣、ヨリ、南、方、占  
領地、現、行、政、下、ニ、在、リ、後、大、東、亞、省、權、限、排、除、シ、  
ル、モ、在、カ、總、行、政、ヲ、離、脱、シ、政、移、ル、ヘ、キ、時、節、備、  
萬、全、準、備、ヲ、講、ス、千、百、而、シ、年、於、モ、南、方、占、領、地、  
僅、政、連、ニ、シ、テ、政、移、ス、ル、モ、在、リ、現、行、政、總、監、軍、  
政、政、等、モ、逐、次、文、官、ト、シ、テ、意、圖、ニ、シ、テ、  
(三)大東亞省、文、官、專、任、シ、タル、現、役、武、官、ニ、シ、テ、  
陸、海、軍、生、職、有、關、ス、ル、規、定、ヲ、適、用、ス、ル、ト、シ、タル、  
大、東、亞、省、部、下、統、率、力、ヲ、弱、化、シ、其、結、果、殊、ニ、  
現、役、武、官、ヲ、特、命、全、權、大、公、使、ヲ、駐、在、國、ニ、シ、テ、  
疑、惑、ノ、念、ヲ、招、ク、ル、ノ、虞、ナ、キ、ヲ、訊、東、條、內、閣、總、  
理、大、臣、ヨリ、治、安、上、ノ、必、要、等、現、行、重、能、ヨリ、武、官、  
制、ヲ、設、ク、タ、ル、モ、人、事、運、用、ト、シ、テ、成、ル、ヘ、ク、此、ヲ、以、テ、避、  
ケ、大、東、亞、省、内、ニ、於、テ、審、議、室、ニ、之、ヲ、置、ク、外、謀、長、若、  
干、武、官、ト、シ、テ、止、ム、ニ、  
(四)内外地行政、一、ス、化、朝、鮮、總、督、弱、化、シ、来、  
タル、カ、如、キ、モ、朝、鮮、同、胞、參、政、權、ヲ、計、ス、ル、期、待、ヲ、探、  
察、口、之、ニ、好、感、ヲ、抱、ク、ツ、アリ、之、ク、度、地、上、參、政、權、ヲ、  
ス、ル、要、求、熾、烈、加、フ、ヘ、キ、モ、之、ヲ、計、ス、ル、政、府、所、見、如、何、  
訊、東、條、內、閣、總、理、大、臣、ヨリ、今、同、内、外、地、行、政、









Doc 1086

No 12

安確立重視之事實所在此鑑大東亞部內文官  
三傳習進之知識經驗軍之上下止由止由  
國內外之文化件別未朝鮮總督及臺灣總督  
之監督等同一件計指示性質殊之對服從  
義務問林山法制局長官內務大臣朝鮮總督  
計之指示事務統理上必要之指示是是是是  
方何示止之部朝鮮總督其指示拒之得  
之是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是  
軍之而凡內務大臣臺灣總督計之指示監  
督之必要指示之當然之服從之義務生之旨  
大東亞部

一、大東亞有設置大東亞國內獨立國家自尊之傷  
之應帝國要請之心的協力を要請する他  
方敵國之要意直傳行に之縣令之問  
事各條內閣總理大臣大東亞戰爭初期作戰  
大東亞調停經過之是是是是是是是是是是  
之獲得之刻下緊要要務之基礎  
大東亞建設為之在敵側今後作戰物質  
的威力最高度發揮之是是是是是是是是是是  
足場上反惠主之戰局今後段上深刻之義  
相之是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是  
之是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是  
下之於第一義的要請之戰勝獲得之是是是是  
緊要之是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是

40 23

何之全權一舉一動皆與國人有關係。此種關係之重要，固非他種關係所能及。故各國之外交，無不以全權為前提。全權之範圍，固以法律為限，然其行使之自由，則視各國之憲法而定。全權之行使，須以法律為根據，不得任意擴張。全權之行使，須以法律為根據，不得任意擴張。全權之行使，須以法律為根據，不得任意擴張。



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二對短報發送。以受宣傳。行。泰國內。於。之。  
速。慮。之。力。生。于。非。力。如。事。生。指。稱。泰。國。計。之。  
席。國。能。度。付。記。之。外。務。大。臣。三。泰。國。政。府。世。界。  
現。勢。之。正。視。對。日。協。力。努。力。下。之。一。般。國。民。其。意。圖。  
未。多。矣。今。微。感。其。意。下。國。外。宣。傳。之。業。也。ト。ス。之。  
之。之。國。南。對。其。長。好。ト。ス。之。之。國。南。對。其。長。好。ト。ス。之。  
其。家。之。略。其。本。于。泰。國。三。十。五。年。來。大。共。共。之。付。之。  
物。資。資。補。給。年。三。次。其。之。民。之。把。握。之。努。力。ト。ス。之。  
答。辭。下。リ

右。終。之。全。自。自。本。日。之。三。時。開。會。之。旨。宣。之。  
「午後四時三十分開會」

Doc 1086

No 16

「大正重省官制外件第三回審査委員会」

昭和十七年十月十四日(水曜日)本院事務所於  
開會

出席者

審査委員長 原 義 長

審査委員 鈴木 副議長

石井 顧問官

南(延) 顧問官

潮 顧問官

二上 顧問官

小幡 顧問官

竹越 顧問官

三土 顧問官

伊澤 顧問官

池田 顧問官

南(延) 顧問官

國務大臣

東條 閣僚大臣

井野 閣僚大臣

湯澤 閣僚大臣

谷 閣僚大臣

説明員

星野内閣書記官長



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森山法制局長官  
入江法制局参事官  
佐藤法制局参事官  
宮内法制局参事官  
林本企画院総務官  
竹内企画院書記官  
内村企画院書記官

堀江書記官長  
諸橋書記官  
高辻書記官

鈴木（午前七時開會）  
三主筆員ヨリ

(一) 大東亜省、名稱、外國ニ對シテ之を發見、生ゼル處  
アリ、仍テ其、名稱、例ニ興亞省、如キ、又々々々々々々々  
テ候、收ムル、其、策トセラル、間、東條内閣總理  
大臣ヨリ、大東亜、建設、帝國、既ニ世界ニ公言、后  
ル、ナリ、由リ、此、名稱、用、ル、モ、何等、差支、ナカレ、興  
亞省、名稱、現行、機構、想起セシメ、政府、舉、リ、  
大東亜、建設、帝國、ノ、氣概、示ス、足ラレ、由リ、之、  
採、ラ、ル、旨

(二) 憲政ニ、經濟、開發、經濟、發展、等、關係、  
者、之、独立、ナ、家、タル、經濟、人、行、ハ、ニ、ヨ

No 17

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60

是書周十卷中開已盡全條內閣總纂大臣等經著詳  
 叙大綱計載卷二開係之陳在政長官之  
 已歷任八九等已上其也部南書事門家之江  
 二卷之史料現實并逐次改良不必自來之

一、**中央集權**：中央集權是中國政治制度的特點，也是中國政治制度的基礎。中央集權的優點是：中央集權可以集中全國的人力、物力、財力，進行大規模的建設和改革；中央集權可以加強中央的權威，維護國家的統一和穩定；中央集權可以促進國家的經濟發展和社會進步。中央集權的缺點是：中央集權容易導致官僚主義和腐敗；中央集權容易導致地方與中央的矛盾；中央集權容易導致國家的分裂和動亂。









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高田 司法省  
林 金庫院總裁  
町内 金庫院書記官  
佐美 興亞院經濟部長  
松本 外務省條約局長  
門脇 外務省書記官  
植 拓務次官  
今吉 拓務省拓殖局長  
中野 拓務省官理局長  
町内 拓務省殖産局長  
川本 拓務省書記官

堀江 書記官長  
諸橋 書記官  
高止 書記官

(午後一時三十分開會)

鈴木 本委員長開會、度々大東亞省官制及各省官制  
通則、中改正、行、議題ニ付ス  
森山 司法局長官ヨリ、右三件ニ付大略説明アリ  
南(弘) 委員ヨリ、

NA 22

(1) 大東亞省名稱、又ハ、真見、キリ、又ハ、純  
非純外交、又ハ、別、不、確、キ、バ、寧、計、外、關係、  
顧慮、官制ニ純外交、字句、用、ニ、実、際、運用、於

[illegible]

Doc 1086

No 24

又國家之樹立、政府全休問題ト相俱ニ之問題  
與主令政務施行高ト相互ニ他、所官地域事  
情多應置ニ是ト答辯アリ

潮全官制

(一) 香港澳門關之事務、所屬部局、問、林山法  
制局長官ヨリ又那事務局、於、所管ニル旨  
(二) 在東亞地域關之重要政策、企畫關之太東亞省  
企畫院ト關係ヲ訊ニ及同省ト太東亞建設審  
議會ト聯絡、問、林山法制局長官ヨリ前者現  
在各省ト企畫院ト關係ニ與ニ之旨後者、太  
東亞企畫院ト太東亞建設審議會、幹事長ト爲  
マニ之旨ヨリ相互聯絡ヲ緊密ナラシム旨  
(三) 在東亞地域ニ於テ邦人官員、幹夜機關問  
林山法制局長官ヨリ官吏ニ付、各省關聯ニ  
於テ關聯官、企畫課ニ於テ官吏及外付、太東  
亞省總務局ニ於テ之ヲ所管ニル旨  
(四) 各省官制通則中改正案關之官外局、事  
務監督ニ、外局が概不現業官廳タル性質ヲ有  
スルニ鑑ミ不適當ニテ却テ事務、敏速ヲ期スル所  
以ニ非サルヲ從前通り事實上次官が豫算、金  
等主要事項、關、外局、事務關聯ニ之程度  
ヲ以テ適當トセサルヲ訊ニ林山法制局長官ヨリ  
次官、監督權ヲ外局及、上、法制上之明長  
置、要、而、之實際、運、管ニ付、各大臣  
內、部、是、以、適宜之決定、可、日夫ト答辯アリ



Doc 1086

No 26

大東亞省官制外八件並同審查委員會

昭和十二年十月十九日(月曜日)本院事務  
所三於了開會

出席者

原 義 長

審查委員會長

鈴木副議長

審查委員

石井顧問官

南(弘)顧問官

潮 顧問官

二上顧問官

小幡顧問官

竹越顧問官

三土顧問官

伊澤顧問官

池田顧問官

南(正)顧問官

國務大臣

井野 農林大臣

湯澤 軍務大臣

湯澤 內務大臣

谷 外務大臣

説明員

森 山 法制局長官

佐藤 外務局次長



Dec 1086

宮内省制局次長官  
 林 金吉良書記官  
 内務省事務局長  
 宇佐美興造書記官  
 松本外務省事務局長  
 門脇外務省書記官  
 植 陽 拓務次官  
 今吉拓務省拓殖局長  
 川 本 拓務書記官

堀 貞 書記官長  
 諸 橋 書記官  
 高 辻 書記官

(原稿より十分南倉)

終末季限取調會、宣ス

一上委員等、

大東亞、現地機關、職務、純外交ニ付テ、  
 外務大臣、純外交ニ付テ、大東亞大臣、指揮、承  
 リ而モ純外交ニ付テ、純外交、区別明白ナリ、以上  
 同一問題ニ付テ、大東亞大臣ヨリ各側ニ指揮、要求  
 通達スル所、其ラサルニ至ル懸念ナリ、同レカ  
 ニ付テ、各外務大臣ヨリ大東亞地域内、諸國、帝國  
 小、關係、全ク裁減、關係ニ在リ、之ヲ更ニ強固ニ大  
 東亞、自ラニ利益セシメ、其、前途ニ外交、ナリ、三  
 方、ナリ、帝國、關係、一、所、一、カ現時、裁減ニ於

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ハ尚體面、尊重及發交、交便、爲純外交ニ存  
置スルヲ要ス此、範圍ニ於テ現地機關ハ外務大  
臣、監督ヲ受ケル旨

(二) 所定大東亞地域ニ在勤スル在外公館職員、身  
令及職務ニ關スル件ニ付立案、趣旨ヲ向ヒ森山法  
制局長官ヨリ第一條ニ付テハ在外公館職員、進退  
身令ニ關スル事項ハ一般ニ外務大臣、所管タルコト  
明文ナキモ既、秩序トシテ認メラルル所ナルニ由  
之ガ例外ヲ設テ之ガ爲特ニ規定セラル旨第二條ニ付  
テハ大東亞地域ニ在勤スル在外公館職員ニ對シ大東  
亞省、現地機關トシテ一般ニ在外公館職員、職務  
トシテ解セラルル所ヨリ廢キ範圍、事務ヲ行ハル  
トスルニ付特ニ規定ヲ置キタル旨

(三) 興亞院聯絡部官制第六條、已處ニ付本案ニ  
規定スル所ナキ理由ヲ問ヒ森山法制局長官ヨリ現ニ  
區上處權ヲ發動セラルコトナク將來ニ付テモ必要、  
事態ヲ認メザルガ故ナル旨夫々「容辨アリ」

小幡委員ヨリ

(一) 興亞院官制ハ外交ニ關スル事務ヲ對滿事務局  
官制ハ涉外事項ニ關スル事務ヲ各其、所管事務  
ヨリ除キタル例ニ倣ヒ大東亞省官制モ亦其、所管  
事務中ヨリ純外交ニ止ルヲ廢シ外交ニ關スル事  
務ヲ除ラセヨト出當局、所見ヲ訊ニ答外務大臣  
ヨリ大東亞戰爭爆發後帝國ト大東亞國內  
諸國ト、關係、從前ニ比シテ變化ヲ遂ゲタルガ

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項、總テ、之ヲ大東亞省、所管トスルヲ要スル旨而  
ニ、國際儀禮及國際條約、締結等、純外交、之ヲ  
外務省、所管トスルヲ適當トスル旨」

(二) 現役武官ヲ文官ニ專任スルハ原則ニ對スル例外  
ナルガ故ニ大東亞省局長ニハ武官ヲ專任セズトス  
ル以上、則チ、現程中ヨリ之ヲ省ク可トスベシ  
當局、所見ヲ求メ、森山法制局長官ヨリ現實ハ  
事行政トシテ居テ又チ其制度トシテハ之ヲ存置  
スルヲ可トスル旨答辯アリ」

伊田委員ヨリ

(一) 佛印大使府ト大東亞省ト、關係ヲ同ト松本外  
務省條約局長ヨリ佛印ニ對スル特派大使ハ大正  
六年第百六十四號ニ基キ佛印總督ト、交際  
及在佛印公館職員、監督ヲ職務トスルモ、ニ  
シテ大東亞省設置後ハ依然同規程ニ基キ其  
現地機關トシテ存續スベキ也

(二) 大東亞省ノ設置ト現地特務機關ト、關係  
ヲ訊ニ森山法制局長官ヨリ在支特務機關ハ  
漸次其活動ヲ縮小スルコトトスベキモ南洋ヲ占領  
地ニ於ケル特務機關、活動ハ吾等現在通スルベキ  
旨答辯アリ」

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池田委員ヨリ帝國ト、親類附合ヲ由テモ歡迎  
セザル帝國ト、外交ヲ大東亞省、所管トスル具  
体的理由如何ト、質問アリ、答、外務大臣ヨリ泰國  
ガ大東亞地域ト有機的關係ニアリ以上大東亞、

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建設、據ち大東亞省、外管ヨリ之ヲ除外得  
かん上而、大東亞省、還當立んき得、同國  
ノ帝國ニ付ス、協力ニ對シテ及ホスガ如キニナ  
ルベキ旨答辯アリ

次に「閣議」長ニリ

(一) 國內又ハ南領、キモ、ニ關スル交渉事務、所管  
ヲ課シ各外務大臣ヨリ更ニ國內題ハ大東亞大臣然  
ニ付、外務大臣之ヲ所管スル也

(二) 大東亞地域外、亦三國側ハ伊兩國ト、  
大東亞地域内ノ事項ニ關スル交渉事務、所管  
ヲ向ニ各外務大臣及森山法制局長官ヨリ大東  
亞地域ニ關スル事項ト雖、尚モ大東亞地域外、  
亦三國ト、交渉ニ付、其當然外務省ノ所管ニ屬  
スト解スベキモ尚閣議決定ニ依リ之ヲ明定セト  
スル也又答辯アリ

右カニ決、所管應答ニ關シ南、潮、ニ上、三士冬委員  
ヨリ大東亞省官制カ一條ハ必ズモ政府、説明ト一致  
セザルモ、アリト、趣ヒ日ヲ以テ各種ノ質問アリ

委員長ハ次ニ外務省官制中改正、件外三件ヲ  
一括シ「議題」ニ供ス

各外務大臣ヨリ外務省官制中改正、件ニ付森山  
法制局長官ヨリ他、三件ニ付夫々大略説明アリ  
南(弘)委員ヨリ

(一) 拓務省廢止、結果再ビ外務大臣、官轄ト  
爲リ、移殖民事務ニ對シ外務省ガ往年、如



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越前等を示すに、弊ヲ生ズルコトナキカラ向ヒ井野  
監獄大臣より、執務省廢止ニ伴フ移植民事務  
ノ所屬ニ付テハ、權ニ考慮ノ結果大東亞地域外  
オ三國ニ移スルハ、之ヲ外務省ノ所管ニ移シタル  
モノニシテ同省ニ大東亞省設置ノ結果従前ニ比シ  
若干ノ減輕ニ爲リタルニ由リ今後充分執意ヲ示サ  
ルモノト見料スル旨

(二) 外交使節ハ一國一人タルヲ本来、性質トスルニシテ  
併置スルヲ通例ノ制度トスルハ不適當ナラズナリ  
詔ニ従前、例ニ付テハ右外務大臣ヨリ大正六年勅令  
オ十四號(特命全權大使又ハ特命全權公使顧問  
設置ノ件)ノ運用ニ依ルモノニシテ、實際ハ必要トナ  
レバ使館内ニ公使ヲ存置スルヲ國際間ノ通例トスル旨  
即ち、制度ニ付テハ森山法制局長官ヨリ大使  
館ニ公館又ハ事務所ヲ設ケントスルニ伴ヒ之ガ長  
トシテ大使館ニ派セラルル特命全權公使ヲ以テ  
トスルニ由ルニ日夫々略辯アリ

終不委員長本日之迄トノ閉會ヲ宣ス

(午後四時三十分閉會)

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「日本經濟學會（日本經濟學會）  
昭和十七年十月廿五日（星期日）在東京新二於千代會  
出席者

原 義 長  
審查委員長  
鈴木副委員長  
審查委員

石井 國吉  
廣 弘 國吉  
潮 國吉  
一上 國吉  
小幡 國吉  
竹越 國吉  
三上 國吉  
伊澤 國吉  
池田 國吉  
南 國吉

國 際 氏 氏

井野 國吉  
國田 國吉  
國田 國吉  
谷 國吉  
外務 國吉

說明員

森山 國吉  
佐藤 國吉

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島内土木同業会理事  
宇佐美 良彦 経済部長  
松本 公彦 省修会会長  
門脇 外次 書記官  
岡田 重吉 事務局長  
植場 拓次 次官  
今吉 拓登 倉庫管理員  
中野 拓登 倉庫管理員  
竹内 拓登 倉庫管理員  
川本 拓登 書記官  
飯島 拓次 事務局長







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(三) 總理大臣が指示する内閣大臣は朝鮮總督に對し、  
其の指示を執行するに當り、朝鮮總督は内閣大臣の指示を  
受ける事、意圖を以て之を添へたりと云ふ事は、  
關係その他特殊事情より之を阻害するに能はずと判斷する  
内容に從はずるも、違法に非ざるを指示し、斷り、之を以て認  
め、惟だ内閣總理大臣、各省大臣に對して指示せしむるは、  
自作一種の效力を有する内地行政、文化、教育、衛生、  
上に於ては、

(四) 内地行政、文化は朝鮮總督に地方官廳を置くに  
當り、之を以て、所見を求むれば、林山法務局長官より  
内務大臣、地方官廳、官廳、大臣に之を以て、官廳、  
官廳、關係を以て、然るに朝鮮總督は、之を以て、直轄、  
大臣、轄下に之を置く、列、然るに、朝鮮總督は、  
之を以て、特殊事情を以て、朝鮮總督に之を置く、  
朝鮮總督は、在、朝鮮總督に之を置く、  
陸軍大臣は、教育、總、大臣、之を置く、  
田、之を置く、且、夫、之を置く、

後、之を置く、之を置く、

(午後四時、令用會)

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日本郵政省

郵便局

東京郵便局

大阪郵便局

神戸郵便局

名古屋郵便局

京都郵便局

小樽郵便局

札幌郵便局

三浦郵便局

仙台郵便局

盛岡郵便局

青森郵便局

大田

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各委員之職責及所屬之機關。其職責如下  
陳(開會)委員  
(平後)時三合(會)

「(金)運省(司)外(行)天(同)運省(司)委員

昭和七年十月三十一日(水曜)日(在)東京(市)府(廳)三(樓)樓

出席者

原 議長

廣田三三(議員)

鈴木(議員)

審查委員

石井(議員)

南(議員)

潮(議員)

二上(議員)

小(議員)

竹越(議員)

三上(議員)

伊澤(議員)

池田(議員)

南(議員)

國務大臣

東條(首相)

井(大臣)

兼(大臣)











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決定は朝鮮總督府自ラ之ヲ決スルニ由リテ決定スル事ナリ  
因テ勅令ニ基キ内閣認可ニ際シハ外交部閣下ノ意見ヲ  
得テ之ヲ答辯ス

南滿洲(遼東)ニ於テ今ハ朝鮮(北)ニ於テハ徵兵制施行ヲ遺憾  
ナラズ外ニ對シテハ帝見未進立其基地タルニ來テ之ニ  
テ要ヲ認報シテ手腕ニ俟ツモ、勘カザルニテ之ノガタニ  
中央政府ハ極力朝鮮總督權威ヲ支持シ、权限ヲ充  
實セシムルニ力ヲ加フルニ本年甲午庚辰ニ對シテ新總督  
ノ選任概テ認メタルニモ、ニミテ其ノ結果各省事務當  
局上總督府事務當局ト直接交渉ヲ請フニ却テ行政  
多ク化シ、又總督權威失墜ハ、總督府事務當局  
者又ハ總督府事務當局ニテ未ダ之ニ由リテ、總督府ニ阻  
害ヲ必スルニ以テ外ニトモ政府南滿洲ニ對シテ朝鮮  
總督大臣ニ大權を委下シテ内地一體化ヲ多ク、總督  
台灣總督ニ對シテハ、朝鮮總督ニ對シテハ、總督  
ノ任ヲ加フテ要シ、而シテ總督事項(徵兵)施行ニ必要ナル  
限度ニ限リ、而シテ效果ハ總督ニ對シテ關係ニ止マリ、人  
民ニ對シテハ、總督ト直接交渉ヲ及ボスモ、ニ非ザルヲ以テ在案  
ノ適當ニ課スルハ、報章ニ生ズルニトナシ、信ズル自、答辯アリ  
而シテ、本年夏、頃同全部終了ト認メ、教大ニ及説明員  
ノ退任ヲ求ム

### (國務大臣及説明員退任)

「遼東鐵道本支線長ヨリ亦向、遼東鐵道ニ於テ決定セラルル原  
案修正、交渉ニ関スル東滿洲總督大臣ト會見ニ付、  
願ハズ報告アリ即チ同大臣、遼東鐵道、決定ニ決意



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1870 41"

此書係由... (faint text) ...  
 (七) 關於... (faint text) ...

此書係由... (faint text) ...  
 關於... (faint text) ...

- 石井 顧問官
- 早川 顧問官
- 潮 顧問官
- 三上 顧問官
- 中村 顧問官
- 竹越 顧問官
- 三上 顧問官
- 伊澤 顧問官
- 池田 顧問官
- 南 顧問官
- 堀江 書記官
- 三浦 書記官
- 高田 書記官

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(午前十一時開會)

鈴木首相演説後、宣旨本案を付議正、要否を各委員、意見問陳す。

石井委員、大東亜省設置、諸案件、此等反對、言ふ所、二委員より大東亜地域内諸外、及亞地域、関之事項、内容上、帝國大東亜地域外諸外國、同、外交、大東亜省、所管、三府、セ、ル、事、明、カ、ニ、シ、ム、ハ、大東亜省、官制、亦、修、改、訂、ラ、ル、ベ、シ、ト、各委員ヨリ、賛成アリ。

三委員、別案、現設ニ在、ル、陸海軍武官、ニ、大東亜省、内、文官、委任、セ、ル、モ、人、令、限、要、用、之、件、中、大東亜省、各局長、ヲ、削除、ス、ル、コ、ウ、政府、三、顧、考、ス、ト、各委員之、賛、成、(鄭、三委員、其、内、外、地、行、政、元、化、實施、亦、案、件、之、夫、ヲ、修正、意見、問、陳、ス、リ、該、局、内、閣、總理、大臣、各、省、長、在、朝鮮、總督、及、台灣、總督、ニ、對、シ、テ、連、帶、シ、テ、之、ヲ、掌、理、ス、ト、改、メ、朝鮮、總督、及、台灣、總督、ニ、對、シ、テ、官、制、中、改、正、案、ニ、對、シ、テ、夫、ヲ、修正、ス、ル、事、ト、ス。

三委員、別案、朝鮮、總督、及、台灣、總督、一、並、權、限、ヲ、與、ス、ル、件、ハ、本案、朝鮮、總督、及、台灣、總督、ニ、對、シ、テ、官、制、中、改、正、案、ニ、對、シ、テ、夫、ヲ、修正、ス、ル、事、ト、ス。條、約、三、項、ト、密、接、シ、テ、之、ヲ、關係、ヲ、有、ス、ル、重、大、案件、ト、シ、テ、由、リ、本、院、ニ、御、諮、詢、奏、請、ス、ル、事、ト、言、フ、ベ、シ、ト、提、言、ス、ル、之、ニ、對、シ、伊、次、委員、之、反、對、ス、ル、モ、多、數、意見、ニ、對、シ、テ、政府、三、重、講、ス、ル、上、決、ス、ル、ハ、鈴木委員、亦、記、念、ス、ル、事、ト、言、フ、ベ、シ、ト、是、レ、又、内、閣、會議、ト、ス。

(午後一時十五分開會)

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No 149

大正十四年十一月二十日(星期日) 東京市立圖書館

明治三十四年十一月二十日(星期日) 東京市立圖書館

市立圖書館 原 謙吉

圖書室長 金 介副室長

圖書室員

南(江) 顧問官

潮 顧問官

二上 顧問官

小幡 顧問官

竹越 顧問官

三上 顧問官

伊澤 顧問官

池田 顧問官

南(江) 顧問官

圖書室員

圖書室員

石 井 顧問官

海 工 書記官

諸 格 書記官

高 辻 書記官

圖書室員

圖書室員

圖書室員